

HOPELESS TANGLE IN REDISTRICTING

(Continued From First Page.)

of the real strength behind the bill. It was backed, he said, by organizations numbering 61,000 members. He predicted its inevitable passage at some future date.

Senator Folger, for the second time, secured the passage of a resolution requiring the Finance Committee of the next session of the Legislature to prepare a general appropriation bill for the session of 1913. The committee will be the same as it is now constituted. He did this at the end of the session of 1912, and this action has just brought about by informing the people of the State of the contents of the bill at this session prior to its final passage—a thing unprecedented.

Agree to Appropriations.
The appropriation bill was finally agreed to yesterday when the conference committee report was adopted in both houses. It was not without opposition, the vote in the Senate being 24 to 10, and in the House, 61 to 27. The opposition was largely from adherents of the Harriehurst normal school, who wanted an increased appropriation, and in the House from those who objected to the reduction made by the committee in the appropriation for primary schools—where, however, is in excess of last session's \$24,000. The bill as passed carries \$5,000,000 for the first year and \$5,500,000 for the second.

The Virginia Polytechnic Institute annuity was reduced by \$5,000 the year, and the State Library loses its metal shelving. Five thousand dollars goes to painting the Capitol.

By a touching outburst of oratory Senator Echols secured unanimous passage by the Senate of the bill establishing a home for the feeble-minded at the State Epileptic Colony. This denouement was most unexpected, as the Finance Committee, of which Senator Echols is chairman, had just reported the bill adversely.

Primary Bill Agreed To.
Both houses agreed to the conference report on the primary bill, practically speaking the Senate amendments. Speaker Byrd ruefully said it was probably better than nothing. Nobody knows what is in it.

The House passed the bill providing for Bureau of Mines, and including the Wendenburg amendment. John W. Chalkley made a vigorous fight against this feature, but got little support.

The purchase of the land in the property will not be made, the Senate Finance Committee having reported the matter adversely. It is predicted that the State must have it and will have a great deal more than the present price a few years hence.

Senator Richmond found it necessary to return the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac bills with the recommendation that they include a provision that the State shall appoint a member of the board of directors of the road. There is no objection to this, and the Senate agreed to it last night, while the House will follow suit today.

Little Now Remains.
This cleans up all the business of public importance, save only the redistricting bill and the Monroe-Rutherford game bill. Another effort will be made in the House today to get the latter measure up, and its passage is still hoped for, but its fate is very doubtful.

But for the excitement over redistricting, it would be hardly possible to get a quorum in the House today. It is predicted that most of the members will leave on afternoon trains. During the morning sessions a good many more bills will be taken up and passed, but they are of minor importance or purely local in their nature. The Senate does not meet until noon.

HOUSE MORNING SESSION
Captain John A. Curtis reminded the House at the beginning of its session yesterday that it was the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Hampton Roads, when the Virginia fought the United States fleet, and marked the end of the era of wooden ships. Captain Curtis offered a resolution, which was adopted, recording the tribute of the General Assembly to the heroes of that fight.

Speaking in his resolution, he detailed the events of that historic day fifty years ago, when the little iron vessel met and routed the fleet of 170 guns and 4,000 men, and revolutionized the navies of the world. The fights with the Cumberland and the Congress were given in brief detail, and the House applauded the old Confederate sailor as he took his seat.

Extend Constructive Session.
On motion of Alden Bell, the House voted to extend the session for six days, so as to permit the enrollment of bills. This is always done, and permits the members to go home.

RUPTURE EXPERT HERE
Well Known to Leading Physicians Who Advise His Method.

W. B. SEELY, of Philadelphia, the noted ruptured expert, will be in Richmond at the Jefferson Hotel on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 11th, 12th and 13th, where he solicits the presence of the ruptured public, being thoroughly equipped to meet their needs.

Dr. SEELY'S SHIELD TRUSS, as used and approved by the U. S. Government, and the Great of Russia, will retain any case of rupture perfectly, affording immediate relief, and closes the opening in a short time on the average case. It produces results without surgery or harmful injections, and is guaranteed to hold any rupture or money refunded.

No leg straps to irritate and soil. No binding of hips. Clean and durable. Personal references on request. Send this free to take up this bill. Home office, 1027 Walnut St., Phila.

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LEGISLATIVE COMMENT

By LEWIS H. MACHEN.

THE LAST SCENE

Unless the unexpected and unprecipitated should occur and a quorum of members of both houses should resolve to continue the active work of the General Assembly next week without pay—a contingency too remote to be seriously considered—the curtain will fall at midnight upon the last scene of the legislative drama that for two months has been enacted before the eyes of the people of Virginia. A few portentous seconds will follow next week, but they will not legislate. The last act closes to-night. It has been a play of shifting scenes—from grave to gay, from the moderately sublime to the thoroughly ridiculous. There have been due stretches of monotony and climaxes quite as dramatic as any for beholding which we pay at the box office of the theatre.

The actors have been many, and they have performed with varying degrees of skill. The great dramatist has said that each man in his time plays many parts, and so it may possibly be in the time of a legislature. Not once nor twice only, but many times are roles performed not down on the program, and for which the spectators are by no means prepared.

Very many of these performers were appearing before these footlights for the first time. Some found the clamor glare exhilarating and inspiring, others were dazzled and bewildered. Those who dreamed that they would have the opportunity to play the part of Patrick Henry or of Daniel Webster for the most part doomed to a sad awakening. "The applause of listening senators to command" is a fine phrase, but it does not picture a performance before a State Senate that seldom listens and never applauds.

Those who felt their genius call them here to perform the roles of Solon and Lycurgus and give an abundance of goodly laws to a people hungering for reform legislation were, generally speaking, merely paying the way for a swift passage to disillusionment. Even those who imagined they would find a fruitful field for the cultivation of their talents and give an abundance of goodly laws to a people hungering for reform legislation were, generally speaking, merely paying the way for a swift passage to disillusionment.

The few well seasoned players who had learned from experience the difference between the real drama and the farce, and knew that every session must necessarily reflect the tributes of both, smiled at the newer recruits and went through their parts like veterans who fear not the critics and hope not for applause.

Yet without it is a diverting spectacle to one who has no friend nor brother there. He will find mystery, which is the soul of plot, the play and counterplay of passions, the clash of opposing interests and views, the undercurrents of motive and the moving show of persistence and purpose.

But with observation more intent, many of these similitudes to the stage fall away, and there appears much that is real and vital. A people working out their plan of democratic government through representatives chosen in methods so painfully developed through the centuries, is a solemn thing. If it assumes the aspect of mere inexplicable dumb show

while a handful at the Capitol watches the Speaker and the President of the Senate sign bills. No measures can be passed.

Hill Montague offered a resolution rescinding the rule for the consideration of Senate bills which are uncontested. His object was to get up Senate Bill No. 46, which has been passed by the House, but which has one objection. Mr. Montague said the bill was backed by 99 per cent. of the fraternal insurance societies. But he was defeated by a vote of 17 to 46, and this was taken as a definite defeat for the "Mobile bill."

John W. Stephenson offered a resolution, providing that hereafter ten objections shall pass a bill by, excepting revenue, local and privileged matter. Mr. Land wanted to amend it by making the exception include all bills coming from the Finance Committee. Which was a move for the West fee bill. But the Land amendment was lost and the Stephenson resolution adopted.

Speaks for Game Bill.
John Rutherford secured the discharge of the Committee on General Laws from further consideration of the game protection bill, which had just come from the Senate. It was the work of an advocate, he said, to enforce the present game laws and not to make radical new ones. This enforcement could be accomplished without charge upon the State treasury. The game of the State would be protected from pothunters and would be preserved for future generations.

"Our ancestors," he said, "found abundant game in the forests and fish in the streams when they came to these shores. Now much of it has disappeared. Some species are extinct and others are in passing. In the name of the children of the future, let us do our best to preserve what remains." The committee was discharged, 53 to 22.

Abandons Campaign.
J. A. L. Supplin said he had been instructed to ask the discharge of the Committee on General Laws from further consideration of his resolution for an investigation of Mount Vernon. Chairman Cox, of the committee, said he had no report to make. Mr. Supplin added that in view of the lateness of the session he would not ask action.

The following Senate bills were taken up and passed:
Amending the road law of Shenandoah county.
Amending the road law of Stafford county.

Authorizing the Councils of Norfolk and Portsmouth the power to acquire the property of public service water corporations by condemnation.
Providing a new charter for the town of Kenbridge.

Amending the charter of the city of Suffolk.
Authorizing the county of Buckingham to borrow money for road building.

Providing for the removal of obstructions in Pigg River.
Permitting the rector and visitors of the University of Virginia to have made a bridge east of the Houson

and noise, it is a tragedy, though it evokes laughter. If it dismayed those who hope for the perfect working of the plan, the judicious will grieve even while the unthinking smile.

The disinterested critic will and many things to make him despair, but not a few to give him hope. The evolutionary principle is working in government, in all things else, and with all its elms and bows the current is running higher and stronger toward better things—toward justice and benevolence.

That position of our citizenship that holds legislatures to be merely necessary evils to be endured for the sake of the advance of the state, will rejoice that this one is passing into history. Those who think that to do well is to do nothing will praise every act of omission and every every forward step this present body has taken. On the other hand, the progressive spirit of the Virginia people, of which there are some signs on the horizon, will mourn the fact that lawmakers have not marched quite with the advancing thought of the times.

As the dramatic critic will withhold his final judgment until the full effect of the performance has been allowed to take shape in retrospect, so one who would correctly judge this session as a whole must endeavor to review it when the actors have withdrawn and the tumult of the day has subsided. That the effects produced will leave many impressions upon many minds cannot be doubted.

It is easier to retrospect the conference, and it has long been the fashion in certain quarters to denounce all Legislatures with exception or reserve. A juster and, therefore, wiser course is to examine their work with care and with discrimination, favor or malice ending only in the result of the good and the bad work.

For the members themselves, it must bring relief to know that a rest awaits them. Nearly all of them have labored diligently in an effort to discharge at least some part of their duties in the brief period allotted to them. During the past two or three weeks they have labored under tremendous pressure, both of work and of responsibility. Many may be haunted by fears of mistakes made, of things done that had better have been left undone, and of omissions that should have occurred. Many emotions will be mingled in the minds of most as they contemplate the general result.

Those who have been thwarted in their cherished purposes will feel the sting of disappointment which cannot presently be healed. The members who have been successful in even a few of their worthy endeavors will be congratulated for accomplishing anything in the hampering conditions with which they are forced to contend. Best of all, there have been some friendships formed, which time cannot destroy. Many who two short months ago were strangers are now united by bonds of almost brotherly affection. These associations, growing closer day by day, will seem sweeter as regarded through the mists of the receding years, and will be like the cherished memories that old men treasure to those who are to succeed them.

Many of the heartburnings and strained feelings of this day, created by the heat of debate and in the impact of conflicting desires, will be forgotten, and a larger charity will invest these scenes with a mellow glow as time goes on.

Perhaps many of those who walk out of the legislative hall today will return within two years hence. Many, however, will not. The places that have known them will know them no more. One will be like the similar, but not the same. Whether well or ill, the play will never be performed as this has been. Its hours of active work are few. The curtain must fall, the lights go out—and farewell!

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statue of Washington for the university grounds.
Primary Bill Agreed To.
Speaker Byrd (Dr. H. H. Stephenson in the chair) moved the concurrence by the House in the conference committee report on the primary bill.

"Some of the best portions of the House bill have been killed in the Senate," he said. "But it is better even as it is than the present law—or, at least, it is better than the law as it stands. It is a step in the right direction, and it is a step that we must take if we are to have any chance of securing the primary election under the dominion of the law and will give the courts some right of action. Then, too, the expenses are to be limited, and paid political matter in newspapers must be marked as advertisements. The worst thing about the Senate amendments is that they substitute the party authorities for regular election machinery. But it is the best we can get at this time, and I ask the House to agree." This was done by a vote of 76 to 6.

On a question of personal privilege, Hugh A. White said that he voted for the bill because he believed it could be secured. But he wanted to repudiate the Senate amendments as destructive of the intent of the measure.

Appropriation Bill Up.
Chairman Bowman, of the Finance Committee, called up the conference report on the general appropriation bill and took the floor to explain it. The original bill, as it came from the joint committee, he said, had been increased by the House above the limit, while the Senate had made very few changes. So it had happened that practically all the original bill had to be taken from the House amendments. It was necessary to cut on them because the conference could consider nothing save the disagreeing

Schools, he explained, would get \$22,000 more than during the previous year, and \$7,000 more than was in the original bill. The language of the Speers amendment had been retained, as in the law, so as to give all the capitation taxes to schools, less only 10 per cent. But the direct appropriation had been decreased to \$145,000 from the \$225,000 originally reported from the committee.

The conference, continued Colonel Bowman, had been in conference with the Governor. He had agreed to sign the bill if it contained no more than the total year and \$5,000,000 for the first year and \$5,500,000 for the second—only \$14,250 more than the declared limit of \$13,000,000 for the two

years. About the only Senate amendment still contained in the bill was \$2,000 for painting and beautifying the Capitol.

Conference Changes.
Clerk Williams read the changes made in the original bill. They are as follows:
The salary of the Commonwealth is given back to 10 per cent. commission on the sale of State publications in addition to the salary. His contingent fund is raised from \$600 to \$1,000. The janitor for the Auditor is paid \$300, instead of \$200.

The provision for metal shelving in the State Library was cut out.
The annuity for the Virginia Polytechnic Institute was again cut to \$81,750—a reduction of \$5,000, as first made by the committee.

The annuity for the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute at Petersburg is increased from \$20,000 to \$21,000.
The salary of the superintendent of the State Epileptic Colony is increased from \$2,000 to \$2,250.

The appropriation for the State Board of Charities and Corrections is brought back to \$5,000 instead of \$5,500, as given by the House.
The salary of the surgeon at the State Penitentiary for the second year is restored to \$1,800, disregarding the House amendment, which reduced it to \$1,500.

The comprised all the changes made, with the \$5,000 for painting in the Capitol and State Library and for putting new carpets in the Senate and House chambers.

Fights for School Fund.
N. E. Speers took up the conference report for the primary school fund. He said that he secured the amendment to the first House bill restoring the delinquent capitation taxes to the primary school fund. He said that the schools had not gotten a square deal in the conference. The House gave the language, but not the money.

Colonel John S. Harwood, one of the conferees, said that the members of the committee were the friends of primary schools. Richmond, for instance, pays \$51,000 to the schools of the State more than it receives. The committee had done the best it could in the agreement.

Diverting School Funds.
The principal plea for increasing the school appropriation was made by Hugh A. White. It was a fact, he said, that the Legislature of 1910 took money from the primary schools at least \$110,000. At that time the Department of Public Instruction had been promised that it would be more than made up in 1912. The Legislature had for years, he insisted, been taking money from the primary schools and giving it to the higher institutions of learning, and he asked the House to go on record as setting its foot down on such a policy.

Captain W. W. Baker, of the conference committee, here called Mr. White's attention to the fact that within the past six years the direct appropriation to primary schools, exclusive of the amounts provided by law, had been increased from \$200,000 to \$500,000.

Replying, Mr. White said he was willing to a cut in the institutions to aid the public schools, and would agree to begin with the Virginia Military Institute, in his own town. A bill had been defeated, he said, to reduce the military appropriation. "What do we want a standing army for?" he asked. "We couldn't even cut out the dress parade colonels."

Colonels and Treasury.
Colonel R. L. Brewer, Jr. here asked Mr. White if the colonels cost the State anything, and the latter replied that he had nothing to say against the staff. The public schools, he said, are all architecture and superstructure, and not enough foundation.

Chairman Bowman resented the implied statement that the conferees were not the friends of primary schools. The natural increase in values, he said, had more than made up the deficiency in appropriation during the past two years. The public schools were not suffering. The conferees had done their best. Besides, the entire bill would have to be recast unless the House agreed to the report.

Colonel Harwood briefly reminded the members that if the report were not concurred in it would be necessary to have them remain in the city for a week without pay. Richmond, he said, would be delighted to have them.

Vote on Final Passage.
The conference report was then put to a vote and passed, the result being as follows:
Ayes—Baker, of Chesterfield; Banks,

Bargamin, Bell, Bowman, Brewer, Brown, of Danville; Chalkley, Christian, Clarke, Coleman, of Norfolk; Coleman, of Spotsylvania; Cox, Creamer, Curtis, Evans, Ewing, Flanagan, Gilliam, Harvey, Harwood, Houston, Howerton, Ivey, Jennings, Jordan, Kemper, Kent, Kinsey, Love, Lunsford, Massey, Meete, Milstead, Monroe, Montague, Norris, Old, Oliver, Page, Parker, Peck, Peyton, Radford, Raw, Rutherford, Roberts, of Mecklenburg; Row, Bath, Stephenson, of James City; Stratton, Tabb, Tate, Templeton, Throckmorton, Tiffany, Utz, Watts, Weaver, Whits, of Albemarle; Williams and Speaker Byrd—84.

Noes—Adams.
Burt, Daniel, Earmann, Fitzhugh, Fulton, Land, Martin, Moore, Mosley, Mustard, Rakes, Robertson, Holston, Spessard, Stebbins, Sutphin, Taylor, Terrell, Walton, Webb, White, of Rockbridge; Willard, Wise and Wissler—27.

Fee Bill Is Discussed.
Colonel R. L. Brewer, Jr. then made his effort to call up and dispose of the West bill, requiring fee officers to keep records of the amounts received by them. He said that it had passed the graveyard of the Senate with only three dissenting votes. Incidentally he reminded the members that the distinguished Senator from Norfolk city had voted for it.

When asked if this was a recommendation, Colonel Brewer replied that it was not altogether such, but that it ought to prove an argument in its favor with some members on the floor.

Colonel Bowman shouted a query as to why Suffolk had been left out of the bill, making a point that cities of the second class have no corporation courts, and that as a result their clerks would not be required to make the reports. Colonel Brewer resented the suggestion that Senator West had "dropped" the bill.

Would There Be One.
"This will work no hardship on any one," he said. "If fee officers are paid too much, they should be required to accept less; if they are paid too little, arrangements should be made to give them adequate salaries. The bill is demanded all over this State."

His motion to suspend the ten objection rule was put and carried, on a roll call, by a vote of 45 to 38.

Colonel Brewer then moved to take up the fee bill out of its order. As a

substitute, Edwin P. Cox moved to call the calendar. Speaking to this motion, Mr. Cox said that it would be had practice to pursue the calling up of bills out of their order, as it would produce a precedent which would be followed by many members of the House. He thought that the newspapers of the State were clamoring for this bill, and that he believed the members were convinced that public sentiment was behind it. The Cox motion was lost. On a show of hands, the speaker motion received 41 ayes and 44 noes, and on a roll call the result was: Ayes, 45; noes, 38. As two-thirds in the affirmative was required, the motion was lost.

Columbus Loses Again.
B. A. Banks made another of a long series of efforts to secure the passage of his bill making Columbus Day a legal holiday. He thought some of those who voted against it on Thursday had seen the error of their way and changed their minds.

Judge Williams referred to the petitions from representative men that the memory of Columbus be thus honored, and favored the passage of the bill. It was also advocated by James Creamer and S. H. Love, but was opposed by Berkeley D. Adams. The House refused to take it up out of its order.

William Watts secured consideration and passage of the bill giving the State Corporation Commission power to extend the time within which public service corporations may complete their enterprises. It was amended by Mr. Throckmorton by a clause which will not permit the revocation of the bond of the Richmond, Urbanna and Peninsula Railroad if the road is not completed within the time limit.

John Rutherford moved to take the game bill up out of its order, which was done, but on ten objections it was passed by.

The following Senate bills were taken up and passed:
Increasing the salaries of chemists in the Department of Agriculture, to be paid out of the fertilizer fund.
Providing a trial justice in the county of Alexandria.

Amending the law as to the taking of certain salt water fish.
This brought the hour of 2 o'clock, and the chair was vacated.

AFTERNOON SESSION
Most of the afternoon session was taken up in consideration and passage, without amendments, of the Senate bill creating a Bureau of Mines, with inspectors for the safety of employees. In the beginning, Edwin P. Cox offered a resolution abrogating the ten objection rule, and providing that all Senate bills on their second reading be advanced and that night sessions be held, the calendar being called in its order.

Speaking to this resolution, Mr. Cox read from an afternoon paper an account of his speech as to the fee bill in the morning. He said he thought the members would have

"What is it?"
"Sap of Mexican 'Sapodilla' trees boiled until pure."

"Then it's mixed with juice of fresh mint leaves, the leaves we used to chew in garden or country."

"The flavor lasts because that's characteristic of mint. Teeth are brightened by the friction and mint leaf juice."

"The appetite you develop—your helped digestion and purified breath—are from these mint leaves."

"Chew all you want. It's refreshing and good for you."

Buy it by the Box
of any dealer. It costs less.

Look for the spear
The flavor lasts

Dr. C. W. Grant, of Russell, called up the bill for the establishment of a Bureau of Mines. Opposing the motion to take up out of order, John W. Chalkley, of Wise, said the bill creates new offices. He had no objection to the establishment of a bureau, but he did object to the Wendenburg amendment put on in the Senate.

Discussing Mine Bill.
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